

MAINE FARMER

AND JOURNAL OF THE USEFUL ARTS.

BY MARCIAN SEAVEY.]

"Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man."

[E. HOLMES, Editor.]

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The Maine Farmer

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TERMS.—Price \$2 per annum, if paid within the year—\$2.50 will be charged if payment is delayed beyond the year.

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All letters to insure attention must come free of postage, directed "to the publisher of the Maine Farmer, Hallowell."

THE FARMER.

HALLOWELL, TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 20, 1838.

Settling Lands of Maine.

The State of Maine has an immense territory of wild lands, fertile and rich, and unoccupied except by the wild beasts, and now and then a *Timber thief*. She has a hardy and enterprising population—just the kind needed to subdue those lands and bring them into a productive state, and yet such has been the policy pursued, that she has been doomed, year after year, to see her children emigrating in vast numbers to other States in pursuit of business and lands. Now is it not time the tide was turned, so far at least that our own children might be retained within our own borders? Well, what plan shall be adopted to effect this? What think ye of the following?

A township may be considered to contain 24,000 acres. Now let us allow 4,000 acres for ponds and streams, and lands which cannot be made into arable soil.

This will leave 20,000. Now suppose the State will sell to actual settlers every other lot, which will amount to 10,000 acres, for 40 cents per acre, payable in four equal payments.

This will amount to Four thousand dollars when all the land shall have been sold. Let this money be given to the respective towns on which it is produced, on the following conditions, for the following purposes, viz: Every dollar shall be put out to interest, and constitute a fund, the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of a High School in that town, to which the children of said town shall have the privilege of going a certain proportion of the time, free of all charge for tuition. Thus we will suppose that the four thousand dollars have all been paid in, and are invested in some safe stocks, yielding six per cent interest. This will amount to \$240, per annum. Now if you should employ an instructor at the rate of \$600 per annum, nearly five months—certainly four months. Such a School for four months in the year in every town, would cause them to take a

rank among the most intelligent in the world. Now say, could the State invest its wild lands in any better manner? The remaining lots would readily sell at the usual price, and the increase of tax-paying property would be so rapid and so great, that the State would in a very few years find itself out of debt, and with a full Treasury.

Queries respecting Hedges, &c.

MR. HOLMES:—Clayey ground is so bad for fences, that I want to get some thorn, or some other shrubbery for hedges. Can you inform me where some may be obtained? (1.) Also some millet, (2.) and the new kind of Buckwheat? (3.)

A SUBSCRIBER OF THE FARMER.

Jan. 8, 1838.

NOTE.—(1.) There have been several kinds of shrubs or trees planted in many parts of the world for hedges or live fences. The most celebrated species, and one much used in England, is the Hawthorn, so called. This variety has been planted in different parts of the United States, with very various results. It has been considered, however, we believe, not so valuable in the Northern parts, as some others. The best rule, perhaps, is this,—select such shrub or tree as shall be congenial to the soil and climate where they are to grow. In this State there are several which will undoubtedly answer the purpose well. The common White Thorn or Adam's Needle, as it is sometimes called, (*Crataegus Crus Galli*), has been used with success. It is a native—will grow in almost any soil. We have seen them growing well in moist land, even that which is at times covered with water. It will also grow in sandy soils, and in clayey soils.

There is no doubt in our minds that the common Beech tree will make a good hedge. If any one will take notice of them where they have sprung up in pastures, and have been cropped and kept down by cattle, he will see that they grow thick—gnarled and thorny, and if placed near to each other would undoubtedly bid defiance to almost any animal. They may be easily raised, and are well known to be hardy, durable, and not liable to be attacked by insects. In Massachusetts, the Buckthorn, (*Rhamnus Catharticus*), is used for the purposes of a hedge. It is durable, not liable to be injured by the borer, and, it is said, flourishes well upon wet and heavy soils.

The Hawthorn and the Buckthorn can be purchased in almost any numbers of Mr. Wm. Kenrick, at his Nurseries at Nonantum Hill, Newton, Mass.; or of the Messrs. Prince, at their Nursery in Flushing, Long Island, N. Y. The Hawthorn, we think, may also be found at Mr. Barber's farm, in Pittston, in this State. The common wild thorn of this country can be easily raised by gathering the berries in the fall—putting them in a condition to freeze and thaw in the winter—and planted in the spring.

(2.) We know of no millet for sale in this section of the country, but it can be obtained at the New-England Seed Store, in Boston.

We formerly cultivated it, but there is great trouble in keeping it free from Barn-Grass, (so called,) which it very much resembles.

(3.) In regard to Indian Wheat, or new kind of Buckwheat, we presume there is not much for sale,

as yet, in Maine. We must refer our correspondent to the Seed Store in Boston.

Agricultural Implements.

We are happy to find that the prejudice which has heretofore been so strong in the minds of most of farmers against using "machinery" in their Agricultural operations, is fast giving way. This prejudice was and is confined to implements and machinery of a new kind, and many who were at the very time they were using machinery which former ages were wise enough to adopt, objected strongly and pertinaciously to any new improvements upon those implements, imperfect as they were. While the mechanic and manufacturer were alive upon the subject of improvement, the farmer was content to plod on in the old way, and reject rather than encourage improvement in their tools and utensils.

It is but a few years since we heard a worthy farmer say that he would not have a Cast iron plough upon his farm. He now as strongly avers that he will have no other, having by experience found that they are the very best that are now known. It is not many years since we tried to persuade a worthy farmer to admit a Thrashing machine into his barn, and he refused to have any thing to do with "such newfangled notions;" he is now the owner of a share in a Thrashing machine.

It is not many years since we were laughed at by a farmer, when we recommended to him a cultivator or a horse-hoe to work his land with, declaring that he would not give his "old hoe" for both of them. He is now the owner of a cultivator and horse-hoe both, and would not be without them.

From these facts, it cannot be denied that the prejudice which has so long exercised the minds of the farmers of this section, is giving way, and we hope that it will continue to give way, and an increasing desire for improvement be cherished; and the ingenuity of our Yankee friends be exercised in devising and perfecting real labor saving machines.

It may be well here to observe that all implements should be well constructed—well put together. It is not improbable that inattention to this particular, has kept up much of the prejudice above mentioned. Weak and improperly made machines, which fall to pieces on their first trial, are exceedingly apt to bring condemnation upon the principles of the machine rather than the construction, and thus prevent a fair trial.

Scattering Thoughts and Slight Hints.

Bogs.—We have often thought that the ditches cut by many for draining bogs were not cut of sufficient width, if they were in depth. If we look a little at nature we shall see in most cases quite a stream moving slowly along. This stream is oftentimes the only drain that the bog has, and perhaps the only cause of the partially dry state in which we find it. Now if this large stream is not sufficient to drain it thoroughly, will smaller drains emptying into this very stream, the channel of which was not sufficient in the beginning to drain it, do the business? Small ditches may drain for a small distance, but they soon become filled up with weeds and grass.

Upon searching into writings upon the subject we find that the ditches dividing the property in the Brent marsh, Somersetshire in England, is 8 feet wide at the top, three feet wide at the bottom, and five feet deep,—and was cut for a penny a cubic yard. About 1800 acres which were before the draining, covered with water, are now fine grazing and dairy lands.—(See survey of Somersetshire—p. 166.)

QUERY.—Might not the amount of excavation necessary for draining a bog be approximated in the following mode? Collect several cubic feet of the soil from different parts of the bog. Dry it thoroughly, then moisten it with water until as wet as when in the natural state—measuring the amount of water it takes per cubic feet. The amount of water which is contained in the cubic feet constituting an acre to a certain depth, say two feet, may thus be found, and the amount of excavation necessary to contain it. If 100 cubic feet of Bog, absorb, we will say for the sake of illustration, 25 cubic feet of water—would not a ditch 25 feet long and one foot wide and one foot deep drain it? It is true some moisture would be drawn up from below by capillary attraction, owing to the spongy texture of the soil, but still the evaporation and other causes would probably keep it from being wet in any considerable degree.

Might not this be a good method to follow? In order to ascertain the amount necessary to deepen a stream at its mouth, in order to drain a bog or moist piece of ground, first ascertain the amount of water contained in the stream, or rather ascertain the average amount of water which is vented per hour, at a time when the stream remains at a level, or at one particular height for some time.

It must follow, that if it vents, say for instance, 100 gallons per hour, and does not accumulate nor settle, the influx or supply will be 100 gallons per hour.

Now if you deepen the channel at the mouth, or adopt any other method to cause the stream to vent 200 gallons per hour, you vent the water twice as fast as it is supplied, and it must effectually drain the bog. It may be well to ascertain the average depth of the stream, and thus learn by the operation the various obstacles to the current, which act as dams to the water, and have them removed by digging away at the mouth, so that the bottom of the digging should be lower than the natural bed of the stream you give more vent to the water and effectually drain it.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Food for Ruminating Animals.

MR. HOLMES:—From the description of the internal formation of ruminating animals, published in some of your late papers, it appears that the finer portions of food taken by such animals, is more easily digested, and consequently the nutritious parts pass more immediately into the system; whereas, the coarser portions are deposited in the great reservoir for further mastication. From these circumstances, and from the fact that they eat more readily the finer portions of their food, we may infer that it is beneficial to reduce their food as fine as practicable, before giving it to them. Hence the propriety of cutting straw and other coarse fodder, about which there has been so much said, of late. I believe that most farmers are convinced of the propriety of this operation, or would be if a suitable machine were put into their hands wherewith to try the experiment. It cannot be denied that straw, with a suitable portion of turnips, potatoes, or even apples makes a very good substitute for hay.

I think the value of straw may be further enhanced by being deposited in the mow with newly made hay. In proof of this, I will relate a circumstance which took place when I was a boy. My father had a quantity of hay in the field nearly made, and being threatened with rain, had it taken to the barn and deposited in the mow together with some old wheat straw, in layers alternately of hay and straw. The following winter this compound was given to his cattle, and it was observed that they did not make that distinction between the two articles which they commonly do, but devoured it altogether, as though it had been good English hay. Now, it may be, that the steam and sweat of the hay gave the straw a better flavor, and thereby rendered it more palatable; certain it is that it assisted in preserving the hay by taking up the surplus moisture, which otherwise might have proved detrimental. But perhaps this suggestion needs further proof, and I hope some of our good friends will try the experiment, and make known the results for the benefit of the public.

J. M.
Vassalboro', Feb. 1838.

Selection of Seeds—Culture of Corn.

MR. HOLMES:—I have long observed that we farmers are unwarrantably negligent as to selecting and improving the varieties of our seed, and the breeds of cattle, swine, &c.

The bulk of our farmers take no pains to propagate the best vegetables. Even potatoes might be much improved by importing a few barrels for seed from the British Provinces; and this could be easily done by sending for them by some one going to the Provinces, who could ship them for the Kennebec.

We have suffered most of all in paying so little attention in procuring an earlier variety of Seed Corn, which is all important in the climate of Maine. There has not been more than three or four years out of the fifty-four, since I became a farmer in Maine, in which a pretty good crop of Indian Corn has not been raised by those who have paid attention to the variety they planted, and did not occupy too much land, and so manured that soil they did occupy, so as to "warm the feet of the corn," (as one remarked.)

I have, during the fifty-four years, known the crop of Wheat as often to fail, through Rust and other means, as the Corn crop.—One of my neighbors informed me that after the year 1816, (when no corn was raised in the Northern States,) he sowed wheat, and neglected to plant Indian corn. It turned out that his wheat rusted—but it was an excellent season for corn; he has since planted an acre of corn every year,—manures it well—has an early variety, and gets ripe Corn.

Corn is certainly a very profitable crop, when we take into consideration the forage and soft corn for stock, and the meal for family use. I do hope we shall hereafter continue to cultivate it, as above hinted. I am more inclined to urge this idea, since we are so much threatened with the Grain Worm among our wheat.

AN OLD FARMER.

BOUNTY ON WHEAT.

MR. HOLMES:—I will suggest for your consideration the following alteration in the law to encourage the culture of wheat.

Let twenty-five bushels be the minimum or least amount for which a bounty shall be paid; and a certain sum for every additional bushel till you arrive at seventy-five bushels, and let no bounty be paid for any number of bushels over seventy-five.

You will perceive, I think, by the returns on wheat of last year, that a considerable amount is paid to those who raise barely enough to get the two dollars; and by raising the amount for which

a bounty shall be paid one step, you will encourage those who raise small quantities to advance one step farther in the culture of wheat, and consequently increase the amount of wheat raised.

You will perceive also that the amount paid out as a bounty on wheat over and above seventy-five bushels, is paid to independent, enterprising, and ambitious farmers, who need not the stimulus of a few dollars to encourage them in the way they should go, or to pursue a course which is decidedly to their advantage. The stimulus is needed on the other side.

We never shall be independent as to the article of bread, by paying a bounty to the few wealthy farmers;—it is the multitude that need the encouragement and the information.

O. H.
Winthrop, January 29th, 1838.

An Error Corrected.

MR. HOLMES:—In the last number of the Farmer I noticed an article, headed "East Winthrop against the Cordwainers of all Creation," in one particular of which, you or your informant was incorrect; and, that "the Cordwainers of all Creation," together with "Tapsters of Massachusetts, and little Rhode Island to boot," may not be discouraged thereby, "and give it up," I hasten to correct it. Instead of "ten," it should have been thirteen hours and thirty-seven minutes.

HARRISON PARLIN.

Be it so. Thirteen hours and thirty-seven minutes.—We give you thirteen hours and thirty-seven minutes, Old Colony boys and Rhodies, at the last, and then you can't beat East Winthrop to save your soles.

Ed.

Value of Salt in Swine's Food, &c.

MR. HOLMES:—I wish Mr. Eben. Jennison, in the 50th number of the 5th vol. of the Maine Farmer had been a little more particular about the age of his little pig. He says he "purchased a pig sometime in May last, four weeks old." If it was the first of May, then the pig was farrowed the early part of April. If it was the last of May, then he was farrowed the first part of May.—He was killed January 2d, and weighed 238 1-2 lbs. But I know not his age into about a month, which I regret. I know nothing of the breed, &c.; yet I am gratified with Mr. Jennison's communication, particularly as to his use of salt.

Cattle of all kinds need salt when kept on fresh feed or vegetables, and I believe we have too much neglected to give it to swine. A farmer informed me that this is the cause why so many female swine destroy their young. He said it would not be the case if salt was given them freely for a few days before they farrow; or if their swill was made salt. I am glad Mr. Jennison reminded pork growers of the advantage of giving salt to prevent looseness, and also to create an appetite, and of course to produce health and flesh.

I have called Mr. Jennison's shoat a little Pig, because several years ago, on the 2d day of May, I sold a pig which was farrowed the 2d of April—just one month old the day I sold him. The man who purchased him, slaughtered him the 2d of January, next following, he being exactly nine months old to a day; and he weighed 342 1-2 lbs. For the last three months he was kept better than potatoes and oat meal, however given, can keep a swine; though before, not kept better than usual, aside from the change of food, which is always agreeable to all animals, (man not excepted, for we love mixture, &c.) Boiled potatoes and oats as to richness of keep, given separately, may be nearly alike, pound for pound, which I know many do not believe, but give the preference to oats.

My breed of swine may be better than Mr. Jen-
nison's, if so, he no doubt will look around him.
Winthrop.

PADDY.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.

"The fault, dear Brutus, is not in our stars,
But in ourselves, that we are underlings."

Perhaps there are few persons living who flatter not themselves that they are intimately acquainted with the surest roads to success in life. The disappointed, equally with the fortunate, hold this creed. The former will tell you that, although in the instance of themselves practice has not illustrated theory, or in other words, their success corresponded with their deserts,—still that such a result has not arisen from any want of acquaintance, on their part with those principles of worldly policy, which, in the majority of cases, secure individual aggrandizement, but from their having intentionally neglected, or being above making use of those little petty arts, the knowledge of which, however, they do not the less possess. On the other hand, the fortunate attribute their better success to superior sagacity, greater industry, or some special quality they apprehend themselves to be endowed with, entirely overlooking, in their self-gratulation, the influence of accidental circumstances; or the modifying operation of fortuitous events. Now, observation of the world around us, and still more, reflection on its doings, will probably lead us to believe both these classes of persons in error, and wide of the mark of true explanation, whilst certainly, few subjects present to the philosophic mind a more attractive, or more instructive train of enquiries. Well has the poet observed,—

"The spacious West
And all the teeming regions of the South,
Hold—not a quarry to the curious sight
Of knowledge half so tempting, or so fair,
As man to man."

Let us then glance at one or two of the ordinary causes which appear actively operative in advancing or retarding success in life. And first, as to the value a man should ostensibly set upon himself. This is a point of no slight discrepancy with authors at large, some holding modesty in speech and carriage as the best passport to advancement, while others maintain judicious self-praise and consummate confidence to be surer cards in the game of life. Our own opinion inclines to the latter doctrine. True it is the highest of all authorities has declared those who humble themselves shall be exalted; but this unquestionable truth it is apprehended, applies exclusively to those future rewards which await patient virtue in a higher sphere and purer scenes than any which this imperfect planet can afford, or is indeed declared to present to the pious and holy, who are directed to look for stripes and humiliation in this world, rewards and honors in the next. But not to digress: what man can do himself justice with his fellow-men, who is wanting in self-confidence? The merchant deficient in this quality is frequently led by the specious confidence of weaker minds to yield up a deliberate judgment formed in his cooler hours, and discovers his error not before he exhibits the injury resulting from his failing. The lawyer may be possessed of great erudition, untiring industry, and natural eloquence: yet, let him be wanting in respect for his own ability, or confidence in his powers, and what follows? His talents in the crowded court are unavailable; he is perhaps eclipsed by some junior, possessing little merit beyond that of assurance; and his client's cause, along with his own reputation, are sacrificed at the shrine of modest diffidence. "I am very much inclined to doubt the powers of those who will give no specimen of them," is a remark of Sir Egerton Brydges. The world carries the matter beyond a doubt; and in such instances denies them altogether. The simple truth is, self-confidence makes ability available; the want of it renders talent comparatively useless. Nor is the display of it necessarily injurious. The author of "Pelham" has somewhere inquired,—"How can we expect others to think well of us, if we (who best know ourselves) appear not to do so?" There is much practical wisdom in this query, deduced as it is from the philosophy of the world, not of books. "The precept, Know thyself," observes Cicero, "was not only intended to obviate the pride of mankind, but likewise that we might understand our own worth."

But it may be asked—Is it necessary that this

confidence in a man's own resources be merely assumed and apparent, or should it constitute, *de facto*, the real genuine feeling of the individual's heart? If to doubt be the first legitimate step to knowledge, and if one step but lead to another, doubtless an individual in reference to his own state of intellectual attainment should ever act, in the closet, on the principle of thinking nothing done whilst aught remains to do; but, admitting this qualification, real self-confidence in life is assuredly indispensable. A man's entertaining such, not merely influences the opinions of others, but it actually leads to the possession of the very qualities only at first assumed, taking it for granted (for argument's sake) that it be not in the first instance real or natural to the person. "One of the best springs of generous and worthy actions," observes the "Spectator," "is the having generous and worthy thoughts of ourselves." Amongst those worthy thoughts, self-confidence is not by any means the least; nor need it surely be added, that empty, baseless conceit, and a trust in one's own laboriously acquired powers, are two things wide as the Poles.

Few persons conversant with the world have failed to remark that, in the race of life, men of moderate means and attainments frequently outstrip competitors endowed equally by the smiles of fortune, and the gifts of genius. It is told of Chancellor Thurlow, on being consulted by a parent as to the best means his son could adopt to secure success at the bar, that he thus addressed him:—"Let your son spend his own fortune, marry, and spend his wife's and then go to the bar, there will be little fear of his failure." Whence this recommendation? The man of certain independent means, Thurlow's observation had taught him, does not lay his shoulder to the wheel, as he who is urged on by the "*res angusta domi*," and hence, as the simple result, he is distanced. The illustration of this truth may be observed every day, particularly in the learned professions. As to men of genius, the experience of all ages renders lengthened argument superfluous to prove how little calculated they are to secure success in life. Rarely do we observe knowledge of mankind and extraordinary genius combined in one and the same individual; and yet how common is it for persons to express surprise at the possessors of the latter endowment failing in their worldly career, overlooking altogether the fact that genius, to be practically useful, must not merely be endowed with wings whereby to fly, but legs whereupon to stand. Lacon well remarks, "Men who study books may know *how things ought to be*; but it is only they who study the world who know *how things are*." The children of genius, by their absorbing studies, and peculiar temperament, are not merely ill adapted for the common duties of life, but they dislike its habits, and shun ordinary intercourse.—Hence their unpopularity, their want of success. The mass of mankind sympathize not in their feelings, nor take pleasure in their society, for "men," truly remarks Zimmerman, "are almost pleased by observing a similarity of character, conduct, and thought to their own in others." Whether that be an assumed or real approximation of ideas, probably signifies little, so that the latter be believed.

It has recently been made matter of question, whether caressing the world as a kind friend, or buffeting it as a spiritless, ungrateful spaniel, is the more conducive to success in life.

It is related of Dr. Ratcliffe, one of the most popular medical men of his day, that being questioned on his death-bed, as to his mode of obtaining the great public patronage he had enjoyed, he thus answered his friend:—"Use the world ill, Mead, and you are sure to succeed."

It ought, however, in justice to that world, to be added, that Dr. Mead pursued a totally different plan, and, if possible, succeeded better than Dr. Ratcliffe. Observation would lead us to think that each mode of conduct, affording men of talent scope for the display of their abilities, equally presents a mean of worldly advancement; but that on the whole, he stands infinitely the better chance of success, who, superadded to extensive acquirements, is possessed of conciliatory manners, and an affable demeanor. How often, indeed, do we observe men, endowed with a little more than these latter qualities, become eminent in their business or profession. So much is this the case, that many have altogether questioned the benefit of great acquirements in the race of public competition; holding that infinitely more depends on personal manner than on superior

ability. On this point, however, we conceive that they are in some degree misled by a specious fallacy, for, as Dr. Young has well remarked, although great acquirements do not necessarily secure eminence, still, as he who in a lottery possesses most tickets, has the best chance of the prize, so he who has the greatest variety and extent of attainment, has assuredly the greatest reason to expect success in any object he may have in view.

It is to us a source of regret that many young men entertain the idea that individual advancement in life depends as much on what is commonly called good fortune, luck, chance, &c., as on perseveringly following out correct preconceived principles of action. This mistake in worldly ethics has been fatal to the prosperity of thousands. It deters enthusiastic genius from soaring in her flights; it chills ordinary and industrious minds from untiringly following out their well-approved plans; it affords temptation to the undecided to relax in their efforts, and, worst of all, it presents a plausible excuse for the inexcusable failures of the indolent and vicious. We will not venture unqualifiedly to assert with Goethe, that "every man has his own fortune in his own hands, as the artist has a peice of rude matter, which he is to fashion to a certain shape;" but assuredly experience demonstrates, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that more, very much more, of success or failure depends on the individual himself, than the world at large appear willing to believe. And if we wish to turn that world to our purposes, how otherwise can we learn its tendencies than by carefully studying its features, its modes of action, and its current thoughts? Man can never be understood by being analyzed in the secluded cloister, or the world's tide be estimated by abstract calculations deduced from the pages of philosophy. To know the world, we must be of the world; there must genuine experience be gathered; and little can it be doubted that one year's active intercourse with the busy hum of man will do more to cultivating those qualities which further success in life, than a quarter of a century of abstract study and laborious thought. Well has the physically darkened but mentally illuminated Milton written:—

"Not to know at large of things remote
From use and subtle, but to know
That which before us lies in daily life
Is the prime wisdom."

It should be ever borne in mind, that success in life is not regarded by the wise man as an *end*, but as a *mean* of happiness. The greatest and most continued favors of fortune cannot in themselves make an individual happy; nor can the deprivation of them render altogether miserable the possessor of a clear conscience and a well-constituted mind. The sum of human enjoyment is not, cannot be derivable from one source;—many circumstances must contribute to it. "One principal reason," remarks Bentham, "why our existence has so much less of happiness crowded into it than is accessible to us, is that we neglect to gather up those minute particles of pleasure which every moment offers to our acceptance. In striving after a sum total, we forget the ciphers of which it is composed; struggling against inevitable results, which we cannot control, too often man is heedless of those accessible pleasures, whose amount is by no means inconsiderable, when collected together. Stretching out his hand to catch the stars, he forgets the flowers at his feet, so beautiful, so fragrant, so various, so multitudinous." In conclusion, another most fertile source of human disappointment arises from having entertained views of life altogether incompatible with the imperfect character of human nature, or the declared end of our probationary residence on this earthly planet. "What is it," inquires Goethe, "that keeps men in continual discontent and agitation? It is that they cannot make realities correspond with their conceptions, that enjoyment steals away from their hands, that the wished for comes too late, and nothing reached or acquired produces on the heart the effect which their longing for at a distance led them to anticipate."

MALIGNANT OUTRAGE.—Some villain placed a bomb-shell in the Chapel of Harvard University, which exploded about 2 o'clock Friday morning.—The report was loud, and the concussion so heavy as to produce considerable jarring at some distance. Beside other damage, nearly all the windows were destroyed. It is supposed the cost of repairing the damage will be four or five hundred dollars.

LEGAL.

TOWN MEETINGS.

In our last, we gave directions preparatory to the meeting, and will now proceed with the course which we think will be advisable to be pursued—when met. The law requires that the oaths should be administered to certain of the town officers, and this should always be done by a Justice of the Peace if there is one present. If the Clerk of a town should be sworn into office by the moderator when a Justice of the Peace is present at the meeting, the whole proceedings of the town will be void for want of duly authenticated records.

As the law allows no fees for administering oaths to town officers, Justices should be put to no more inconvenience than possible. It will therefore be well for town Clerks to take a sheet of paper before the meeting and make a certificate, leaving the names blank, to be filled as they are elected, for the Justice to have at the meeting, and as soon as an officer is elected, let his name be added and the oath administered. Then at the close of the election, the Justice could sign the certificate and hand it to the Clerk to be entered upon his record, and filed with the other papers of his office, and the whole business would be completed. This would save a great deal of trouble to which a Constable is frequently subjected in going round to notify town officers to appear and take the oath, and much time on the part of officers elect.

If it so happens that any of the officers have to be sworn by the Moderator, the Clerk's records should state the fact and also that no Justice of the Peace was present.

We here subjoin a form for such a

CERTIFICATE.

This is to certify that I have administered to the following persons the oaths necessary to qualify them to discharge the duties of the offices set against their names, to which they have severally been elected by the town of B— for the ensuing year, viz :

A B, Town Clerk.

C D, }
E F, } Assessors.
G H, }

C D, }
E F, } Selectmen.
G H, }

C D, } Overseers
E F, } of the
G H, } Poor.

J K, Treasurer.

J T, Collector of Taxes.

J W, Constable.

(And so on, through the whole list of officers elected.)

Given under my hand at B. This — day of — A. D. 18— A T, Justice of the Peace.

FORM OF OATHS.

To be administered to the several Town Officers.

Town Clerk.—You, A B, having been chosen Clerk of the town of B—, swear that you will make a true record of all votes passed in this and other town meetings during the year, and until another Clerk shall be chosen and sworn in your stead, and also faithfully discharge all other duties of your said office. So help you God.

Selectmen.—You, A B, C D, and E F, having been chosen Selectmen of the town of B—, for the year ensuing, do severally swear that you will truly and faithfully discharge the duties devolving upon that office, according to the best of your ability. So help you God.

The above form, with the necessary alteration will answer for all officers where they are to be

sworn to the faithful discharge of duty only.

Assessors.—You, A B, C D, and E F, having been chosen Assessors of the town of B— for the year ensuing, do severally swear, that you will proceed equally and impartially, according to your best skill and judgment, in assessing and apportioning all such rates and taxes as you may, according to law, be directed to assess and apportion during that time. So help you God.

Overseers of the Poor.—Sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty.

Collector of Taxes.—You, A B, having been chosen a Collector of taxes within the town of — for one year next following, do swear, that you will levy and collect, with what speed you can, all such rates and assessments, for which you shall have sufficient warrants according to law, rendering an account thereof, and paying the same, according to the direction in your warrant. So help you God.

Constable.—Whereas you, A B, are chosen Constable within the town of B—, for one year now following and until others be chosen and sworn in your place, do swear, that you will carefully intend the preservation of the peace, the discovery and preventing all attempts against the same; that you will duly execute all warrants which shall be sent unto you from lawful authority, and faithfully attend all such directions in the laws and orders of court as are or shall be committed to your care; that you will faithfully, and with what speed you can, collect and levy all such fines, distresses, rates, assessments and sums of money for which you shall have sufficient warrants, according to law; rendering an account thereof, and paying the same according to the direction in your warrant; and with like faithfulness, speed and diligence, you will serve all writs, executions and distresses in private causes, betwixt party and party, and make return thereof duly in the same court, where they are returnable; and in all these things you shall deal faithfully whilst you shall be in office, without any sinister respects of favor or displeasure. So help you God.

Surveyors of Lumber.—Sworn to the faithful performance of their duty.

Cullers of Hoops and Staves.—Faithfully to discharge the duties of their office.

Fence Viewers.—To the faithful and impartial discharge of the duties of their office.

Field Drivers.—Faithfully to discharge the duties of their office.

Measurers of Wood.—To the faithful and diligent discharge of the duties of their office.

Sealers of Weights and Measures.—To be sworn to the faithful performance of their duty.

Surveyors of Highways.—To be sworn to the faithful performance of their duty.

Town Treasurer.—To the true and faithful discharge of his trust.

Tythingmen.—You, A B, having been chosen a Tythingman for the town of B—, for the year ensuing, and until others shall be chosen in your room, do swear, that you will diligently attend to and faithfully execute the duties of the said office, without partiality, and according to your best discretion and judgment. So help you God.

School District Clerk.—You swear that you will faithfully discharge the duties of your office as Clerk of the — school district in the town of B— for the year ensuing and until another is chosen and sworn in your stead. So help you God.

School Committee.—Sworn to the faithful discharge of their duty.

Pound Keeper.—Sworn to the faithful discharge of his duty.

The records of a Town Clerk are of the utmost importance, and should be very carefully made up. It is a practice in many towns to sell the Collection of taxes at Auction, and where this is done, the records should show the transaction very clearly, and the town should by ballot elect the person bidding it off. His merely bidding off the collection of taxes does not constitute him Collector.

The law requires that the following officers should be elected by written ballot,—The Moderator of the Meeting, Town Clerk, Selectmen, Assessors, Treasurer, Collector, Superintending School Committee, School Agents, Clerks of School Districts.

All other town officers may be chosen by written ballots, or by hand vote as the towns think best.
(To be Continued.)

DUTY OF COLLECTORS.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you publish the law relating to the collection of taxes from non-resident proprietors of land, with directions to the Collector—how he shall proceed with the collection—how he shall notify, and in what papers he shall advertise—how he shall sell, and how long after advertising he may sell—how long a time the owners of such land have to redeem—and how much interest they are required to pay. And if the buyer can occupy after the purchase and before the time of redemption expires—and the Collector's fees for notifying, advertising, and selling.

By publishing the law relating to these inquiries, you will oblige me very much.

A SUBSCRIBER.

In reply to the above inquiries, the law provides That the Assessors of any town or plantation within this State, in assessing any state, county, town, or plantation taxes may, and hereby are authorized at their election, to assess improved lands, houses, or tenements, to the tenants in possession of the same, or to the owner or owners thereof, whether such owner or owners reside within this State or elsewhere; any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. And the collectors of taxes, for the several towns and plantations within this State, are hereby authorized to collect such taxes, in the manner pointed out in the thirtieth section of an Act for the assessment and collection of taxes; which provides, that where no person appears to discharge the taxes on the unimproved lands of non-resident proprietors, or improved lands of proprietors living out of the limits of this State, to the Collector thereof, he shall advertise in the public newspapers of the printer to the State for the time being, three weeks successively, the names of all such proprietors, where they are by him known, with the sum of the taxes assessed on their lands respectively, and also the time and place of sale; and where they are not known he shall, in the same manner, publish the sum of the taxes on the several rights, number of lots, or divisions; and where the name of the place in which such lands lie may have been altered by any Act three years next preceding such advertisement, he shall express not only the present name, but the name by which the same was last known, and in either case shall post the same in some convenient and conspicuous place, in the same town or plantation, as the case may be where the said lands lie, for the term of three weeks previous to the time appointed for such sale; and also advertise the same in one of the newspapers printed in the county where said lands lie, or in the next adjoining county, if any such there be, for three weeks successively; previous to the time of sale; and if no person shall appear thereupon to discharge the said taxes and all necessary intervening charges, then the Collector aforesaid shall

proceed to sell at public auction to the highest bidder, (after waiting two hours from the time appointed for said sale,) so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes, and the necessary intervening charges, having first given notice of the intended sale thereof, and the place when and where the same will be made as aforesaid; and shall have power to adjourn from day to day, (if necessary,) to complete the said sale, not to exceed three days, (waiting as aforesaid,) and shall give and execute a deed or deeds, to the purchaser or purchasers, his or their heirs, and assigns, expressing therein the cause of such sale; the purchaser or purchasers as aforesaid, shall not make any strip or waste on the premises, until the time of redemption shall have expired; and if the said purchaser or purchasers shall make any strip or waste on the premises as aforesaid, he or they shall be liable to pay all damages to the original owner or owners, in as full and ample a manner as if he or they had not purchased the same.

(Conclusion next week)

AGRICULTURAL.

On the Culture of Wheat—No. 1.

Writers on the natural history of plants, have enumerated seven species of this most important of the cereal gramina.

If an adaptation to all the temperate countries, and all the elevated regions of the torrid parts of the globe—of the greatest quantity of nutritive matter to be found in any vegetables or animal substance—if a preparation by nature for the composition of bread superior to any thing else, can entitle any single plant to the preference and cultivation of man, that preference must belong to wheat. Throughout the whole of Europe, except the extreme north, in China, Asia minor, Syria, Persia; the north and south of Africa; almost the whole of North and South America, wheat is grown to a greater or less extent; nothing but extreme heat or extreme cold opposing effectual barriers to its cultivation.

The most permanent varieties of cultivated wheat are the red and white berried, and the spring wheat the berry of which is usually red. "Winter wheat sown in the spring, will ripen in the following summer, though the produce of succeeding generations of spring sown wheat is found to ripen better." (Ency. Amer.) We have doubts as to the entire correctness of this statement: as in several experiments which have fallen under our knowledge, winter wheat sown in the spring did not come to maturity. To ensure its ripening the first season, it appears necessary that germination should be commenced previous to sowing, as the period, if sown as spring wheat usually is, does not seem long enough for winter wheat to perfect the processes of growth and maturity. The remark that succeeding generations of spring sown wheat ripen better, is important and should be kept in mind by all who have attempted the growth of winter wheat, as spring wheat. Loudon says,—"In the cultivation of spring sown winter wheat, it is of importance to use the produce of spring sown grain as seed as the crop of such grain ripens about a fortnight earlier than when the produce of the same wheat winter sown, is employed as spring seed." By thus shortening the period required for its growth, in the course of a few generations, spring wheat is produced; and when the original winter wheat is of a good variety, the spring wheat will possess these qualities. If, as we are confident might be done, the white flint could thus be converted into a spring wheat, retaining its present flouring qualities, an incalculable benefit would result to the country.

The different varieties of wheat have a constant tendency to change, or deteriorate, owing to bad seed, improper soils, and crosses with other and perhaps inferior varieties and qualities. But this tendency can be counteracted, by choosing the best wheat, and that grown on soils the most congenial to the plant, for seed; and in this way any desirable variety may be kept good for any length of time. Within a few years several new varieties, the result of careful cultivation, but of super-

rior qualities, have been introduced into England and this country. Varieties may be increased to any extent in the following manner: Select from a field of wheat a root, or a single spike, that possesses the qualities of straw, berry, color, weight, time of ripening, &c., desired. Select from these ears or ear, the best size and proportioned kernels and sow them in a soil suitable for wheat, and where the plants can be secure. When the produce of these is ripe, select the best ears and best grains, and sow on, until a bushel or two of the desired quality is obtained, which will be the second or third year. Sometimes excellent varieties are discovered accidentally, as the celebrated hedge wheat of England, the first ear of which was found growing in a hedge in Sussex; and the swamp or flint wheat of this country, which originated from a few ears found in a swamp near Rome in this state.

In few things are the chemist in his analysis of soils, and the farmer in the actual tilling the earth, better agreed, than in the kinds of soil best adapted to produce wheat. Rich clays, or those in which sand and lime are so blended as to resemble in its constituents marl, when properly combined with vegetable or animal matter, is found to be one the best soils for wheat. Next to this, heavy loams, or those in which siliceous matter preponderates, but contains sufficient clay to make it retentive, when united with the proper proportions of nutritive vegetable, or animal matter, are the most productive. One of the best soils for wheat in England, analyzed by Davy, gave of carbonate of lime 28 parts; silica, 32 parts; clay or alumina, 29 parts; and animal or vegetable matter 11 parts. Perhaps one the surest tests in determining the qualities of a soil for wheat, or its fertility generally, is to ascertain its power of absorbing moisture. This may be known by drying finely pulverized earth at a temperature of 212 degrees, and then exposing it to air saturated with moisture; and that which under the same circumstance acquires the most weight in a given time, by the absorption of water from the atmosphere, will be found the most fertile soil. Some soils treated in this way will in an hour gain 18 or 20 parts in a thousand; while others, and these are always barren or nearly so, will gain in the same time only from two to five parts. Perhaps the most fertile soils in the United States are those based to lime strata, as the principal part of central Kentucky, and the lime-stone zone of Western New York; and these soils are noted for their powers of absorption.—Though the soil covering the rock may be but a few inches in depth, owing to this quality it rarely fails of proving fertile, and excellent for wheat. Experience, however, shows that wheat may be made to grow on most lands, unless the highest and poorest sands be made an exception, but on soils not naturally favorable they must be made fit by preparation and manures. Where soils are too heavy, or contain too much clay, calcareous sand or gravel is one of the most efficient alternatives; and where it is too light and siliceous, the combination of marl is equally effectual.

In determining the best manure for wheat lands and the manure of its application, agricultural chemistry has done much for the farmer. In determining the food of plants, it was necessary to discover their constituents; what they obtained from the air and what from the earth; what their peculiar qualities were, and how their wants could be best applied. In the analysis of wheat, it was found to contain in greater quantities than any other plant use for food, the peculiar principle of gluten, a substance nearly resembling some kinds of animal matter, and as this was an essential part of all good wheat, it became desirable to ascertain how this food for the wheat plant could be obtained. It was found by experiment, and from the nature of the chemical combinations, that gluten was the result of the action of lime or animal matters, and the natural inference was, that lime and animal manures would be the best for the cultivation of wheat, and the experience of farmers in this case, are supported by the united testimony of Chaptal, Thaer, Davy, and Grieswaihne. Lime has become, by common consent, considered essential to the production of good wheat.—Heavy straw may be grown with it by the aid of other manures; but the berry will be defective, and the flour, owing to the absence of gluten cannot be made into good bread; it will be heavy

and unwholesome. In soils then that are by nature destitute of this ingredient it must be supplied, and the quantity will vary according to the qualities of the lime, and the soil to which it is applied. An essential benefit will be derived from the small quantity that can be distributed by rolling seed wheat in lime, and no danger need be apprehended if the quantity reaches 50 or 100 bushels per acre. Lime in the soil is one of the most permanent manures, being inactive, except in its mechanical effect, unless brought in contact with animal or vegetable substances, in a state suited to chemical action and combination. Gypsum, or the union of lime with sulphuric acid is considered by some a valuable manure or top dressing for wheat; but we think in most cases the most benefit is derived from this substance by its action on clover sown with wheat, and this application and union of crops is found to be one of the surest methods of renovating or perpetuating the fertility of a soil.

In sowing wheat few or no cases exists in which the seed should not be prepared, and will not be decidedly benefited by pickling. Pickling operates favorably in two ways,—it assists the germination, and it prevents smut. All men acquainted with wheat, or dealers in the article, will admit the necessity of girding against smut; as there are but comparatively few fields in which it cannot be found more or less, and in the least quantity its pernicious effects are found in the discoloring the grain, and injuring it for flour or seed. Stale urine, from its containing considerable quantities of ammonia may be considered the best article for pickling wheat; but where this cannot be had a strong brine of common salt may be used. The more effectually this brining or pickling is performed, the better it will be for the wheat; and if the process is completed, as it invariably should be, by rolling the wheat when wet in fresh slacked lime, little danger is to be apprehended either of smut or of the eggs of insects on the berry. In a late number of the British Farmer's Magazine, a preparation of arsenic with potash is highly recommended as a pickle for wheat. It may, and undoubtedly would, be efficacious in the prevention of smut, as the small seeds of this fungus render it peculiarly liable to be acted upon by mineral poisons; but the dangerous nature of the substance, and the fact that a harmless substitute is found in lime, will we think, prevent its general adoption.

The quantity of wheat sown on an acre, and the best method of sowing it, are points by no means settled among farmers. As to the first, the quantity, no definite quantity we think can be fixed upon, as the amount required will depend on the quality of the soil, the kind of wheat used, and the mode of sowing. Some wheat tillers or shoots more stems from a root and others, and a new variety has been advertised in England so remarkable for this quality that half a bushel is said to be sufficient for an acre of land. This might do, if the seeds were placed at proper distances, and all germinated, two conditions rarely or never united. In England the quantity varies from 2 1/2 to 4 bushels per acre. In this country from one bushel to two bushels are used. We have known an instance the present season in which 38 bushels were raised from one bushel sown on one acre.—In Europe, and particularly in Britain, drill sowing, was a few years since extensively practiced, and still is by many of the best farmers, such as Mr. Coke, of Holkham, now Earl Leicester. But the practice is declining in districts where it was once generally followed, and the broadcast system, as used in this country is succeeding. In a favorable day, an experienced man will sow it with sufficient regularity in this way; and it is the general opinion, sanctioned it would seem by experience, that on soils where wheat was liable to be thrown out by freezing, ploughing in the seed with a slight furrow was preferable to harrowing. The practice called *ribbing*, is recommended in the Ency. Brit and we have heard some farmers in this country speak of the plan with approbation. The land after being properly prepared, is thrown into ridges and furrows with the plough, to the depth and at the distance desired; the wheat is then sown broadcast, in the usual manner, and the greater part will of course roll into the furrows; it is then finished with a light harrow across the furrows, and the grain will come up in rows with much regularity. This

method allows the sun more effectually than in the usual way; but the comparative advantages of the two modes can only be determined by further experiment.

In this country, when the farmer has committed his seed wheat to the earth, he usually acts as though he had done his part, and trusts to Providence for the rest.—Trusting in Providence is very well; but what is called so, is nine times out of ten, so far as farming is concerned, trusting to chance for a crop; and we cannot help thinking that if in addition to this trust a little attention was paid to freeing the wheat crop while growing, from the weeds that so largely infest most of our farms, sensible benefits would result. That hand weeding the wheat should be carried on in this country to the extent that it is in Britain, or Holland, cannot be expected, certainly not in the Northern States; the prices of labor, and the habits of our citizens render it impossible. In foreign countries the greater part of all such light field labor is performed by women; and a late visitor to Holkham, mentions having seen from fifty to one hundred females engaged at once on the crops. Such an occupation of American females is not desirable; their sphere of usefulness is elsewhere, and we trust the time is distant when such things will be tolerated, or necessary here. But we are of the opinion that the time of men and boys could for a few days be well employed in ridding the fields of stein kroot, or other villainous weeds, that so frequently overtop the wheat plants, and exhaust the soil of the nutriment intended for them. That on many farms the crops are lessened from a fourth to a fifth in consequence of imperfect tillage, and foulness of the land cropped, does not admit of a doubt; and if additional labor is necessary to remedy this great evil, let it be employed, or no more land put under the plough than can be properly tilled and cleaned.

(Some remarks on the proper time of harvesting wheat, value and qualities of different varieties, diseases and enemies of wheat, &c., must be deferred to another number.)—*Genesee Farmer.*

Summary.

MAINE TEMPERANCE UNION.

At the annual meeting of the Maine Temperance Union held in Augusta, on Wednesday, the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year. The meeting was very fully attended.

ASA REDINGTON Jr. of Augusta, *President.*
SAMUEL M. POND of Bucksport, *Cor. Sec'y.*
JOHN MEANS of Augusta, *Treasurer.*
CHARLES A. STACKPOLE of Bangor *Rec. Sec'y.*
WILLIAMS EMMONS of Hallowell *Auditor.*
Rev. THOMAS ADAMS of Waterville, } *Ex.*
Rev. SILAS CURTIS of Hallowell, } *Com.*
RICHARD D. RICE of Augusta, }
with the Cor. Sec. and Treasurer.

Appointments by the Governor with the consent of the Council.

HENRY J. JEWETT, of Portland, to be County Attorney of Cumberland.

SEWALL WATSON, of Castine, Clerk of the Courts for the County of Hancock.

EDWARD E. BOURNE, of Kennebunk, County Attorney of York.

HIRAM H. HOBBS, of South Berwick, Clerk of the Courts for York County.

IMPROVED RIFLE.—Mr Theodore F. Strong of this town, has invented a rifle which he calls—“Strong’s patent revolving repeating rifle.” It is thought to be decidedly superior to Cochran’s many chambered rifle. It is capable of containing fourteen charges at once. A sort of barrel is constructed at the breech of the rifle, perhaps two and a half inches in diameter, and about the same in length, within which is a cylinder, containing the tubes prepared to receive the charges. The upper part of the lock looks very much like a door fastener. This is drawn out, after the manner of cocking a gun, the cylinder revolves, placing a new tube before the barrel of the rifle, and the discharge is made by pulling a trigger, as with common rifles. The whole rifle weighs about 12 pounds. It was manufactured at Amherst, by Morrill, Mosman and Blair, and is pronounced, by competent judges to be a splendid piece of workmanship.—*Hampshire Gazette.*

FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The ship *Sylvie de Grasse*, at New York, brings dates from Havre to Jan. 2, and London to Jan. 3.

The markets at Havre had undergone but little change. At Liverpool cotton had declined 1-4d.

American Stocks Jan. 1st, looked well in London, and business in them was increasing.

Trade in Lyons, France, seems to be reviving, and the re-establishment of the house of Welles & Co. in full credit, seems to have imparted more confidence in American credit.

THE CANADAS IN ENGLAND.

The 93d Highlands have received orders to embark for Nova Scotia, in a ship of war. The 23d Fusiliers, and 71st Light Infantry will proceed, it is said to the same destination early in the spring. “All officers on leave of absence from regiments at present serving in Canada have had their leave cancelled, and are ordered to proceed forthwith via New York, to rejoin their respective corps.”

All the regiments in the Canadas are to be strengthened, each with one captain, 1 subaltern, and 100 rank and file, with a proportionate number of non-commissioned officers. A number of half-pay officers, of various ranks, have also received orders to proceed immediately to Canada, for the purpose of being attached to the different militia regiments, to assist in improving their discipline, &c. Many are to embark by the next packet.

The Courier (Ministerial) says, “we understand that an additional Major General will be sent out to Canada, as the civil government will, for some time at least, be entrusted to Sir John Colborne, as well as the command of the forces, and we have seen the name of Sir W. MacBean mentioned as destined to receive this, at present, very important, appointment.”

YET LATER.—We see by the London Morning Post of Jan. 3d that another arrival from New York had alarmed the British authorities yet more as to the condition of things in Canada. The disposition of our citizens to interfere in the quarrel was putting a new face on the contest. 800 of the Grenadier Guards, and 800 of the Coldstream received orders to hold themselves ready to embark for Canada via New York! Two troops of horse artillery are ordered to Ireland, one of which will relieve the Rocket troop stationed there, which will proceed to Canada. In addition to the above troops, a brigade of guards, two regiments of cavalry, six regiments of the line, and two battalions of the rifle brigade, are under orders for the same destination. These troops are to be augmented by two regiments of the line from the Mediterranean.

The leading English journals are full of discussions upon the President’s Message, the N. East Boundry of Maine and the affairs of Canada.—The Times uses Canada and what it calls the high tone of the Message upon our Foreign relations, to sound the alarm against the rising power of the United States, and to attack Lord Palmerston, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, whom it insinuates that the Americans look upon with contempt. We regret to see that the Tories in England are disposed to use both Canada, and the dispute about the Boundry, as mere party topics to oust the Whig Ministry.

The officers of the British Spanish Legion have volunteered their services to go to Canada.

FROM SPAIN.

Letters of the 28th ult., from Bayonne, confirm the intelligence that Don Carlos established himself on the 24th at Orduna. The news of the march of the Carlist expedition under Garcia is not corroborated.

The sum of 195,000 francs, promised by the Spanish Ministry for the payment of an instalment on the amount due to the British Auxiliary Legion, was expected at Bayonne. Three steamers were to take on board the remnant of the British legion at St. Sebastian.

PORTUGAL.

The advices from Lisbon were to the 21st of December. All was quiet there, and generally throughout the kingdom.

FROM FRANCE, there does not seem to be any thing of importance.

The Courier Francais notices a singular coinci-

dence between the disturbed state of Canada and the American President’s allusion to the necessity of coming to an immediate settlement of the question as to the limits of the frontiers of the English possessions and those of the United States. The sudden revival of this question, which has lain dormant for upwards of fifty years, the Courier can explain only on the supposition that the American President expects to gain concessions from England by holding out the perspective of a sanguinary war, in which the United States may take part in a manner most injurious to the interests of Great Britain.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.

Communications was received from the Penobscot Bank requesting to surrender its charter, referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

The Small Bill law was then called up; Mr Dumont concluded the remarks he commenced yesterday, and was followed by Messrs Greene, Prince, and Smart, and then on motion of Mr. Woodman, the bill was laid on the table.

Passed to be engrossed.—Bill providing a Standard weight for Ruta Baga &c.—also of setting off certain persons from the town of Jonesboro’—extending the charter of the St. Croix Manufacturing Co.—Resolve relative to E. S. Greeley—in favor of Freedom Academy—Bill to provide for the current expenses of the State.

IN THE HOUSE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.

Mr. Fox, from the Committee on the subject of the indigent blind reported a Resolve which was read once and to-morrow assigned &c.

Mr. Vose from the committee on the Judiciary reported a bill giving either one of the Justices of Supreme Court, Jurisdiction in cases of Divorce, which was twice read and tomorrow assigned.

On motion of Mr. Buxton ordered that the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring officers of Cities, Towns and plantations to certify in their returns of votes for Governor, Senators and Representatives, that the same were received and duly checked on the list of voters, agreeably to the provisions of the law.

On motion of Mr. Delesdenier ordered that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of altering the poor debtor law so as to exempt the body of any citizen of this State from arrest for damage, debt or cost, growing out of any civil suit from and after the 4th of July next.

The report of the Committee on elections and the resolve in favor of the right of P. T. Harris to a seat in this House was called up and on motion of Mr. Parris, Tuesday next at 10 o’clock was assigned for the further consideration of the same.

IN SENATE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10.

Numerous petitions, orders, reports were disposed in concurrence.

Resolve authorizing the Government to send a Special Agent to demand the release of E. S. Greeley came up for consideration, Mr. Dumont moved it be laid on the table, because he said he had been informed on unquestionable authority that Mr. Greeley had left Fredericton and was now at Bangor;—this statement was confirmed by Mr. Randall and the motion prevailed.

Ordered that the Committee on Banks and Banking be authorized to require the attendance of Juda Dana and H. C. Buzzell before them to give evidence relative to the Oxford Bank at Fryeburg.

The following bill was under consideration:—That from and after the passage of this act one yoke of oxen, one cart, one plough, one harrow, one ox-yoke and bows for the same, and three ox chains, shall be exempted from attachment &c.

Mr. EMERY moved to amend by inserting “one hundred and sixty acres of good land, one dwelling house and one barn, which amendment was rejected 1 to 16.

Mr. PRINCE then moved to amend by inserting after yoke, ‘staple and ring’—amendment adopted.

Mr. P. moved to amend by adding, provided that the property so exempted shall not exceed the amount of the property possessed by the creditor—adopted.

Mr. P. moved farther to amend by inserting 'one sled and axe'—adopted.

The bill as amended was then rejected by yeas and nays as follows:—Nays Messrs. Emery, Fletcher, Littlefield, Osgood, Prince, Randall, E. Robinson, T. Robinson, Whipple and Woodbury—10—Yeas Messrs. Greene, Ham, Lake, Smart, Soule, and Woodman—6.

Passed to be enacted—Bill authorizing an appropriation for the State Prison. Adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE.

SATURDAY, Feb. 10.

The bill entitled an act additional to an act for the regulation of Mills was taken up, and on motion Mr. H. HAMLIN, Ordered, that it be referred to the next Legislature, and in the mean time printed with the report in the different newspapers of the State.

Passed to be enacted—A Bill to provide in part for the expenditures of Government, (making an appropriation of \$6,000 for the support of the State Prison.)

On motion of Mr. TRUE, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of so altering the law, that towns may recover costs in cases where persons appeal to the Court of County Commissioners for abatement of taxes, and do not prevail.

On motion of Mr. Goodenow, Ordered, That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that all corporations which may feel aggrieved by the decision of the Court of the County Commissioners, may appeal to the Court of Common Pleas, or the Supreme Judicial Court.

A Bill entitled an Act in addition to an Act to incorporate the St. Croix Navigation Company, was read twice and Monday assigned, &c. A bill establishing the standard weight of Ruta Baga and Mangel Wurtzel, was read twice, and Friday next assigned, &c. Resolve in favor of Freedom Academy read once and Monday assigned, &c. A Bill to set off certain lots in Jonesborough and annex the same to Machias, was twice read and Monday assigned. Bill to incorporate the Passadunkeng Boom Corporation read twice, and Monday assigned.

On motion of Mr. Frost of Bethel, Ordered, That Messrs. Hersey, Flint, Frost, Smiley, Hewett, Atwood of Frankfort, Webb, Webster, Wilson and Nash, be a Committee, with such as the Senate may join, to inquire into the expediency of passing a law authorizing the legal voters of the several Counties to elect their County Commissioners.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Feb. 12.

Mr. Robinson, of Hancock, introduced an order calling for the report of the committee appointed to ascertain the amount of business on hand, and when the Legislature might have a recess.

The bill for repealing the small bill law came up, and the discussion arose upon Mr. Greene's amendment and was continued till adjournment.

IN HOUSE.

Monday, Feb. 12.

Several petitions received and referred and sundry orders passed. Bill exempting a yoke of oxen and sundry farming utensils from attachment, execution and distress, was taken up and after some discussion laid upon the table.

Bill concerning meeting-houses taken up, several amendments offered, and discussion continued until adjournment.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.

SENATE.—The "Small Bill Law," was called up, on motion of Mr. EMERY. Mr. E. spoke at some length in opposition to the amendment offered by Mr. Robinson of Hancock, to repeal, and supported the substitute proposed by Mr. Greene to suspend. Mr. RANDALL made some remarks in favor of Mr. Robinson's amendment, and in favor of a repeal of the law. Mr. Boutelle also spoke to the same effect. Mr. HAM followed, in opposition to the amendment to the substitute, and in support of the substitute itself. Mr. H. also spoke at length in favor of the law. M. DUMONT made some remarks, in reply to remarks made by several gentlemen on different occasions. Mr. GREENE explained some remarks made by himself on a former occasion. When (the yeas and nays having been ordered) the question was taken on adopting the amendment offered by Mr. Robinson of Hancock, to the amendment of Mr. Greene, which was in effect to repeal instead of suspend the law, and rejected by the following vote:—Yeas 8.—Nays 13.

The question returned on passing the substitute proposed by Mr. Greene, in lieu of the House Bill, to be engrossed. The yeas and nays having been ordered, the question was then taken and decided as follows:—Yeas 13.—Nays 9.

TUESDAY, Feb. 13.

HOUSE.—Read twice and to-morrow assigned.—Bill to exempt certain Farming tools from attachment.

Mr. Norton from the Committee on State Lands made a report accompanied by Resolves on the subject of State Roads.

Ordered, That the Committee on Judiciary inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that persons employed to cut logs, shall have a lien on the same for their pay.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.

SENATE.—Memorials, petitions, orders and reports were disposed of in concurrence.

The report on the petition of Isaac Child, came from the House non-concurred, and re-committed and the Senate receded and concurred.

The Resolve relative to E. S. Greely was called up by Mr. SOULE, and after a discursive debate, was, on motion of Mr. BOUTELLE, re-committed 10 to 5.

The facts developed in the discussion, were, that E. S. Greely was liberated, although not known to have left the Province—that he was partially deranged, supposing that either the Province, or Maine, should pay him \$20,000 for his trouble, expense and indignity.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14.

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. H. HAMLIN, the resolve relating to the right of P. T. Harris to a seat in the House, was laid on the table.

A bill entitled an additional act to organize, govern, and discipline the militia, was laid on the table by Mr. H. Hamlin, and referred.

A bill entitled an act to prevent fraud in the pressing of hay, was read twice, laid on the table, and three hundred copies ordered to be printed.

The Bill relating to meeting houses was taken up, and discussed most of the day, and passed to be engrossed by a vote of 80 to 77.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.

SENATE.—Ordered, That the Governor be requested to communicate the Report of the Superintendent of the Insane Hospital.

The Resolve to repeal the Resolve paying the members of the House in American gold came from the House, was amended by the Senate, and then laid on the table.

A message was received from the Governor transmitting a letter from E. S. Greely, and a copy of his release from Frederickton Jail, and was referred to the Committee on the Northeastern Boundary.

THURSDAY, Feb. 15.

HOUSE.—The resolve reported by the Committee on the North Eastern Boundary in favor of E. S. Greely was recommitted in concurrence.

Passed to be engrossed—Bill to exempt certain farming tools and other articles from attachment, &c. to set off certain lots with the inhabitants thereon in Hartford to Canton. Resolve in favor of those towns which have not received their portion of the Surplus money—resolve relative to the annual distribution of the School Fund.

MARRIED.

In Vienna, Rev. Rotheus M. Byram, pastor of the First Universalist Society in New Sharon, to Miss Augustus O. Porter.

In Waterville, Daniel Sanborn, Esq. of Levant, to Miss Nancy C. Getchell.

In Plymouth, Mr. Joseph Spaulding, Jr. of Dixmont, to Mrs. Elarina Simpson.

DIED.

In Winthrop, on Tuesday, 13th inst., Mrs. Abigail, widow of the late Timothy Foster, aged 87.

In Durham, Mr. Lemuel Welch, a Revolutionary Soldier, aged 84.

Lost overboard, from schr. Forest, on the 23d of Dec. on a voyage from New York to Charleston, S. C. Capt. Lewis Balch, of Lubec, aged 27.

In Camden, Warren Rawson, Esq. aged 36, Cashier of Meganticook Bank.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, Feb. 5, 1838.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At Market, 440 Beef Cattle, 2050 Sheep, and 40 Swine. About 75 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices—Beef Cattle—Former prices were hardly supported. We quote extra at \$7; first quality \$6 50 a 6 75; second quality 5 75 a 6 25; third quality 4 50 a 5 50.

Sheep—Dull and several lots unsold. We notice sales at \$2 25, 2 42, 2 62, 2 75, 3, 4 25, and \$5.

RETAIL PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.—At Hallowell.

(Corrected for the Maine Farmer.)

FEBRUARY 17.

APPLES—bushel	Desert 50 a 62	Red Top—bush.	1,34 a 1,50
	Cooking 34 a 40	HAY—per ton	\$12 a 15
BACON—lb.	8 a 11	LARD—lb.	12 a 14
BEEF—in quarters	5 a 6	MEAL—bush.	
BEESWAX	20 a 25	Indian	1,25 a 1,32
BUTTER—lb.	14 a 15	Rye	1,25 a 1,37
CHEESE—lb.	9 a 10	WHEAT	1,34 a 1,50
CORN—bush.		OATS	33 a 38
Southern	1,25	PEAS	1,00 a 1,25
FLOUR—100 lbs.		PORK—lb.	
Country	3,75 a 4,00	Round Hog	7 a 10
GRASS SEED		POULTRY—lb.	
Clover—lb.	14 a 18	Turkeys	9 a 10
Herds Grass—bush.	2,75 a 3,25	Chickens	7

THERMOMETRICAL.

Range of the Thermometer, at Hallowell, in a shaded Northerly exposure.

1838.

FEBRUARY, | Sunrise. | Noon. | Sunset. | Weather.

10	12	25	18	F. F. F.
11	6	30	18	F. F. F.
12	10	27	14	F. F. F.
13	9	41	38	F. C. C.
14	25	30	18	S. C. F.
15	4	17	13	C. S. C.
16	8	18	—	S.

Abbreviations.—F. for Fair weather; C. Cloudy; S. Snow; R. Rain. * Below Zero.

S. R. FELKER,

Has on hand a large and extensive assortment of Broadcloaths, Cassimeres, Camblets, Velvets and Vestings. Also, a large assortment of ready made Garments. Garments cut and made in a genteel and fashionable style, and warranted to fit.

Gentlemen wishing to purchase for cash will find it to their advantage to call at this establishment. Hallowell, Feb'y. 17, 1838. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor of the last will and testament of ASA GREENLEAF, late of Hallowell, in the county of Kennebec, deceased, testate, and has undertaken that trust by giving bond as the law directs:—All persons, therefore, having demands against the Estate of said deceased, are desired to exhibit the same for settlement; and all indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to THOMAS B. SEAVEY, Executor. Hallowell, Oct. 30, 1837. 52

If any one is in want of a good Second hand Sleigh, Harness, two Buffalo Robes, Horse Blankets, Whip, &c., he can purchase them cheap, by calling on BEN. C. EASTMAN, or at this Office. Feb. 1, 1838.

1500 BUSHELS CORN,

For sale at No. 2, Perley Building. Also a fresh supply of GROCERIES, English and domestic Goods. 20 Bags prime Coffee. 3 Tierces Rice, &c.

At wholesale or retail, by

JAMES A. WOODBRIDGE.

Hallowell, Feb. 1, 1838. 3w1

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The copartnership lately existing under the firm of CHANDLER & DODD, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved; and it devolves on said Chandler to settle the concerns of said Firm.

SAMUEL CHANDLER,
SOLOMON L. DODD.

Winthrop, January 27th, 1838. 1tf

I continue the Stove business at my store; and having a fine assortment, respectfully invite those who are wishing to buy Cooking Stoves, to call and examine mine. SAMUEL CHANDLER.

POETRY.

THE LONELY HEART.

BY MISS STICKNEY.

They tell me I am happy, and I try to think it true;
 They say I have no cause to weep, my sorrows are
 so few—
 That in the wilderness we tread, mine is a favored
 lot—
 My petty griefs all fantasies, would I but heed them
 not.

It may be so; the cup of life has many a bitter
 draught,
 Which those who drink with silent lips have smil-
 ed on while they quaffed.

It may be so; I cannot tell what others have to bear,
 But sorry should I be to give another heart my share.

They bid me to the festive board—I go, a smiling
 guest;
 Their laughter and their revelry is torture to my
 breast;
 They call for music, and there comes some old fa-
 miliar strain—
 I dash away the starting tear, then turn and smile
 again.

But oh! my heart is wandering back to my father's
 home,
 Back to my sisters at their play, the meadows in
 their bloom,
 The blackbird on the scented thorn, the murmuring
 of the stream;
 The sounds upon the evening breeze, like voices in
 a dream—

That watchful eye that never more shall gaze upon
 my brow—
 The smiles—oh cease that melody, I cannot bear it
 now!

And heed not when the stranger sighs, nor mark
 the tears that start—
 There can be no companionship for loneliness of
 heart.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DIGNITY OF THE LABORER.

Whoever studies modern history with any care,
 must discern in it a steady growing movement to-
 wards one most interesting result. I mean to-
 wards the elevation of the laboring class of society.
 This is not a recent, accidental turn in human af-
 fairs. We can trace its beginning in the feudal
 times, and its slow advances in subsequent peri-
 ods, until it has become the master movement of
 our age. Is it not plain, that those who toil with
 their hands, whose productive industry is the
 spring of all wealth, are rising from the condition
 of beasts of burden, to which they were once re-
 duced; to the consciousness, intelligence, self-re-
 spect, and proper happiness of men? Is it not
 the strong tendency of our times to diffuse among
 the many improvements once confined to the few?
 He who overlooks this has no comprehension of
 the great work of Providence, or of the most sig-
 nal feature of his times;—and is this an age of ef-
 forts to extend and perpetuate an institution, the
 very object of which is to keep down the laborer,
 and to make him a machine for another's gratifi-
 cation?

I know it has been said in reply to such views,
 that, do what we will with the laborer, call him
 what we will, he is and must be in reality, a slave.
 The doctrine has been published at the South, that
 nature has made two classes, the rich and the
 poor, the employer and the employed, the capitalist
 and the operative, and that the class which work,
 are to all intents, slaves to those in whose service
 they are engaged.

In a report on the mail, recently offered to the
 Senate of the United States, an effort made to es-
 tablish resemblance between Slavery and the con-
 dition of free laborers, for the purpose of showing
 that the shades of difference between them are
 not very strong. Is it possible that such reason-
 ings escaped from a man who has trod the soil of
 New England, and was educated at one of her
 colleges? Whom did he meet at that college?
 The sons of her laborers, young men, whose
 hands had been hardened at the plough. Does
 he not know, that the families of laborers have
 furnished every department in life among us
 with illustrious men, have furnished our heroes
 in war, our statesmen in council, our orators in the
 pulpit and at the bar, our merchants whose enter-

prises embrace the whole earth? What! the la-
 borer of the free state a slave, and to be ranked
 with the despised negro, whom the lash drives to
 toil, and whose dearest rights are at the mercy of
 irresponsible power.

If there be a firm independent spirit on earth, it
 is to be found in the man who tills the fields of
 the free state, and moistens them with the sweat
 of her brow. I recently heard of a visitor from
 the South, compassioning the operatives of
 our manufactories, as in a worse condition than
 the slave. What carries the young women to the
 manufactory? Not generally the want of a com-
 fortable home, but sometimes the desire of supply-
 ing herself with a wardrobe, which ought to sat-
 isfy the affluent, and oftener the desire of furnish-
 ing in more than decent style the home where
 she is to sustain the nearest relations, and per-
 form the most sacred duties of life. Generally
 speaking, each of these young women has her
 plan of life, her hopes, her bright dreams, her
 spring of action in her own free will, and amidst
 toil she contrives to find seasons for intellectual
 and religious culture.

It is common in New England for the sons of
 farmers to repair to the large towns, and there to
 establish themselves as domestics in families, a
 condition which the south will be peculiarly dis-
 posed to identify with slavery. But what brings
 these young men to the city? The hope of earn-
 ing in a shorter time a sum with which to pur-
 chase a farm at home, or in the West, perhaps to
 become traders; and in these vocations they not
 unfrequently rise to consideration, and to what, in
 their places of residence, is called wealth. I have
 in my thought an individual distinguished alike
 by vigor and elevation of mind who began life by
 hiring himself as a laborer to a farmer, and then
 entered a family as a domestic; and now he is the
 honored associate of the most enlightened men,
 and devotes himself to the highest subjects of hu-
 man thought. It is true that much remains to be
 done for the laboring class in the most favored re-
 gions; but the intelligence already spread through
 this class, is an earnest of a brighter day, of the
 most glorious revolution in history, of the eleva-
 tion of the mass of men to the dignity of hu-
 man beings.

It is the great mission of this country to for-
 ward this revolution, and never was a sublimer
 work committed to a nation. Our mission is to
 elevate society through all its conditions, to secure
 every human being the means of progress, to sub-
 stitute the government of equal laws for that of
 irresponsible individuals, to prove that, under pop-
 ular institutions, the people may be carried for-
 ward, that the multitude who toil are capable of
 enjoying the noblest blessings of the social estate.
 The prejudice, that labor is a degradation, one of
 the worst prejudices handed down from barbarous
 ages, is to receive here a practical refutation. The
 power of liberty to raise up the whole people,
 this is the great idea on which our institutions
 rest, and which is to be wrought out in our history.
 Shall a nation, having such a mission aljore
 it, and even fight against the progress which it is
 specially called to promote?—Channing's Letter to
 Clay.

GRAVE STONES.

The subscriber would inform the public that he
 continues to carry on the Stone Cutting business at
 the old stand, (near the foot of Winthrop st.—on
 the River side of Main St.) where he keeps a very
 large assortment of stone—consisting of the beau-
 tiful New York White and Blue Marble—Thomaston
 Marble—Quincy Slate stone, &c. &c.

He would only say to those individuals who wish
 to purchase Grave Stones, Monuments, Tomb Ta-
 bles, Paint stones, &c., that if they will call and
 examine the chance of selecting among about 1000
 feet of stone—some almost, if not quite equal to the
 Italian White Marble—also his (PRICES) Work-
 manship, after more than a dozen years' experience
 —if he cannot give as good satisfaction as at any
 other place in Maine or Massachusetts, he will
 pledge himself to satisfy those who call for their
 trouble. His shop will readily be found by its open
 front, finished monuments, &c. in sight. To com-
 panies who unite to purchase any of the above, a
 liberal discount will be made. Chimney Pieces,
 Hearth stones, &c. furnished to order.—All orders
 promptly attended to; and all kinds of sculpture in
 stone done at short notice.

JOEL CLARK, JR.

Hallowell, Dec. 2, 1837.

43

S. KENDALL,

Would inform the Public, that he still continues to
 carry on the Watch Repairing Business, at his old
 Stand, nearly opposite the Town Landing; where
 all Watches will be repaired on the most reasonable
 terms, and warranted, as usual.

Keeps on hand Gold Beads; Silver Table & Tea
 Spoons; Plated do; and JEWELRY;—All which
 will be sold low, for Cash.

Hallowell, Feb. 2d, 1838.

NOTICE.

The subscribers have this day formed a connec-
 tion, and will hereafter transact business, under the
 name and firm, of SAWTELL & MASON.

A. S. SAWTELL.
A. H. MASON.

Hallowell, Sept. 1, 1837.

SAWTELL & MASON,

Having removed to Store No. 3, Merchant's Row,
 (next door to Scammon's) now offer at wholesale
 and retail, a prime assortment of W. I. GOODS &
 FAMILY GROCERIES at the lowest Boston prices
 for Cash or Country Produce.

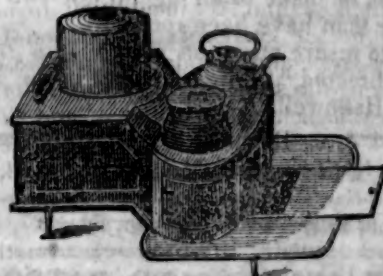
N. B. Families and others who are in want of
 Wines and Spirits for medicine, may depend upon
 having them pure as imported, by applying at No.
 3. Also, pure juice of the Grape, imported expres-
 sly for Churches in this country.

January 1, 1838.

52

S. G. LADD,

No. 9, Kennebec Row, HALLOWELL,
 Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
 STOVES, FIRE FRAMES, OVEN, ASH
 AND BOILER DOORS.



Being an extensive assortment of the above as can
 be found in the State—among which are—
 STEWART'S IMPROVED, BUSWELL AND
 PECKHAM'S SUPERIOR, READ'S PER-
 FECT AND IMPROVED, WILSON'S
 PEOPLE'S, WHITING'S, JAMES
 AND JAMES' IMPROVED
 COOKS of all sizes.

Olmstead's, Onley's, Wilson's and Barrow's COAL
 STOVES and GRATES.

Franklin and Six Plate Stoves of all sizes for Dwell-
 ings, Shops, School Houses, &c.

Sheet Iron Stoves, Sheet Iron and Copper FURN-
 NEL and TIN WARE manufactured to order
 and constantly on hand.

All which will be sold for cash or approved
 credit as low as can be purchased in Boston or else-
 where.

Oct. 27, 1837.—tf-38

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMEN-
TAL TREES, MORUS
MULTICAULIS,

For sale by the Subscriber. The varieties, par-
 ticularly the Pears and the Plums, were never be-
 fore so fine,—the assortment so complete.—Also of
 Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Grape Vines—a superi-
 or assortment of finest kinds; and of all other har-
 dy fruits.

20,000 Morus Multicaulis or Chinese Mulberry
 Trees can still be furnished at the customary prices,
 if applied for early. This being all that now re-
 main unsold.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Roses, and Her-
 braceous plants, of the most beautiful, hardy kind
 —Splendid Paeonies, and Double Dahlias.

4,000 Cockspur Thorns; 10,000 Buckthorns—for
 Hedges.

800 Lancashire Gooseberries, of various color
 and fine kinds.

Harrison's Double Yellow Rose, new and hardy;
 color fine—it never fails to bloom profusely.

Trees packed in the most perfect manner for all
 distant places, and shipped or sent from Boston to
 wherever ordered.

Transportation to the City is without charge.
 Address by Mail, Post paid.—Catalogues will be
 sent gratis to all who apply.

51—1 June.

WILLIAM KENRICK.
Nursery, Nonantum Hill, Newton, Jan. 25, 1838.